

ROOSEVELT PARTY IN SENATE YIELDS

Disappointed, But Accepts
Decision of the President.

WILL NOT RENEW EFFORT

Colonel's Friends Hope Wilson Will
Act Favorably Later.

Though deeply disappointed—even resentful—that President Wilson should turn down Colonel Roosevelt's proffer of raising a volunteer force for fighting in France, those who followed the movement in the upper branch of Congress, apparently yielded to the decision of the President today "like good soldiers."

"We are enlisted for this, and a good soldier obeys the commander-in-chief," Senator Harding who offered the so-called Roosevelt division amendment to the army bill, said today.

"I am very, very sorry that the President reached the decision he did, but beyond that I can say nothing," Senator Johnson of California declared.

Both said that there would be no further effort in the Senate at least, to overrule the decision of the President and the general staff.

"Friends of Colonel Roosevelt retained expression of their true feelings with difficulty."

Senator Harding declared that the Roosevelt division would have done much to make the war more interesting and to give the country a sense of participation in the war.

"Manifestly," he said, "the supporters in Congress thought it the wise thing to do, else it would not have been proposed and supported."

"The President's decision was not political. There was no purpose to glorify Colonel Roosevelt. Frankly, we were trying to popularize the war—to do something to awaken the American spirit and to mollify the hostility to the conscription plan."

"I think it a most regrettable mistake to turn down the Roosevelt tender—and undoubtedly the country thinks so—but we are enlisted for the war, and a good soldier obeys the commander-in-chief."

"Now that it is a settled issue, it is interesting to know that after the conference committee made its first report, omitting the amendment, Colonel Roosevelt wired a request that all efforts be dropped rather than hinder the army bill or embarrass the President. But the supporters continued their efforts because they thought they were contributing to the country's cause."

There is a strong feeling in Congressional circles today that President Wilson will take care of Theodore Roosevelt later. The Colonel, of course, has an opportunity afforded him by Governor Whitman of New York, to lead a regiment from that State when it goes to Europe, but the Government may offer him a command other than this.

President's Statement.

President Wilson's statement announcing that he would not avail himself of the authorization to send volunteer forces to Europe at the present stage of the war, followed.

"I shall not avail myself, at any rate at the present stage of the war, of the authorization conferred by the act to organize volunteer divisions. To do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the chief and most immediate important purpose contemplated by this legislation: the prompt creation and early use of an effective army, and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany."

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes the creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authorities an opportunity to use his fine vigor and enthusiasm in recruiting the force now at the western front. It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment, but I am unable to do so at the present stage of the war. The business now in hand is of such importance and precision, I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and professional advice, from both sides of the water."

The Men Most Needed.

"That advice is that the men most needed are men of the ages contemplated in the draft provisions of the present bill, not men of the age group contemplated in the section which authorizes the formation of volunteer units, and that for the preliminary training of the men who are to be drafted, we need all the experienced officers, Mr. Roosevelt told me, when I had the pleasure of seeing him a few weeks ago, that he would wish to have associated with him some of the most effective officers of the regular army. He named many of those whom he would desire to have designated for the service, and they were men of wide, whatever the argument, of policy or of personal gratification or advantage."

June 5 Fixed For Registration

President Issues Proclamation Summoning Men
of Nation to Colors and to Labor at Home
in Cause of Their Country.

The text of the President's proclamation putting in effect the selective conscription system follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: Whereas Congress has enacted and the President has on the 18th day of May, 1917, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

"Section 2. That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy and the national guard, and naval militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person who fails to do so shall be liable to the penalties of this act."

"Section 3. That all persons who are subject to registration, and who are not officers or enlisted men of the regular army, the navy and the national guard, and naval militia while in the service of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties of this act."

"Section 4. That any person who is subject to registration, and who is not an officer or enlisted man of the regular army, the navy and the national guard, and naval militia while in the service of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties of this act."

"Section 5. That any person who is subject to registration, and who is not an officer or enlisted man of the regular army, the navy and the national guard, and naval militia while in the service of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties of this act."

"Section 6. That any person who is subject to registration, and who is not an officer or enlisted man of the regular army, the navy and the national guard, and naval militia while in the service of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties of this act."

"Section 7. That any person who is subject to registration, and who is not an officer or enlisted man of the regular army, the navy and the national guard, and naval militia while in the service of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties of this act."

"Section 8. That any person who is subject to registration, and who is not an officer or enlisted man of the regular army, the navy and the national guard, and naval militia while in the service of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties of this act."

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themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk where they may be registered by agents. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from their homes, may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the place in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein.

They should apply as soon as practicable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail.

In case such persons as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration, they may be represented by a duly authorized agent, who shall apply to the city clerk of the city wherein they may be residing rather than to the clerk of the county.

Each of the cities and of cities of over 25,000 population in which numerous applications from the sick and from nonresidents are expected, and all must pursue one purpose.

The purpose of the league are outlined in the following statement issued by the superintendent and deputy superintendents today:

"To furnish extra protection to life and property during the war when it is not unlikely that we shall suffer from unusual disorders and possibly from lawlessness. The organization is, however, proposed as a permanent one to care for all periodic requirements to augment the Police Department."

"The league is not a military one. Membership does not excuse from military duty or act as a substitute for it."

"There is no age limit. Every member must be an American citizen or have applied for citizenship, and be satisfactorily vouched for by reputable citizens."

"The league is subordinate to the Police Department."

"Members have no police authority any more than any other citizens. This will be granted later if necessary and special officers will be sworn in as required."

"It shall be the duty of every member of the Home Defense League to become thoroughly acquainted with his neighborhood, its police officers, and its population as a preliminary to the grant of a license to him by the Police Department."

"It is believed that the duties will be light, but it is not desirable to furnish anyone a member who will not be prepared for serious work if necessary arises."

"The Home Defense League furnishes an opportunity for service to every man who has not already obtained or who is waiting to be appointed to some other service."

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**CRIPPLE GIVES ONLY
SONS TO UNCLE SAM**

Mother Sends Her Two Boys Into
Marine Corps.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Parents who refused to allow their sons to enter the navy after their boys had taken out their papers, would do well to imitate the example of Mrs. Mary Wernicke, who proudly gave her two boys—her all—to the Marine Corps when requested to sign their applications yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Wernicke, a life-long cripple, bedridden for fourteen years, and an inmate of the Home for Incurables, Guilford avenue and Twenty-first street, has waited for seven years for her boys to reach the age of majority. When they were in the navy, she placed them when their father, himself a member of the navy, was drowned on duty.

Christian and Herman are the two boys, both of whom are excellent musicians, in addition to being proficient in their trades. Brother Paul gave her both an honorable discharge with the advice to go to perform their duties in the United States service as to reflect credit on the institution and their mother.

CUPID ALTERS SUIT TITLE.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 19.—In a suit brought by Norman Smith and Katherine Schabel, of Philadelphia, against Charles K. Trumbauer to recover for personal injuries and damages, it was added that the couple were engaged to be married and were house hunting on a motorcycle when they were run into by the Trumbauer automobile on the Norristown road near the Welsh road in Hordsham township. The couple have since been married, and when the case was called for trial in court today leave was granted to make the necessary changes in the title. It is now on trial.

ENTITLED TO GET DRUNK

Merrymaker Was Celebrating Enlistment of Three Sons.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Patrolman won liberty for Patrick Quinn, a machinist, in Jefferson Market court before Magistrate Cornell yesterday, where he was haled after partaking of too much "ard and art."

Patrick readily pleaded guilty, but offered extenuating circumstances as his plea. His three sons, Patrick, Joseph, and James, having just enlisted, and Patrick said he was out celebrating the event. He has two more boys who, he said, will join the colors as soon as they reach the required age.

"There are no slackers in my family," Patrick said. "I've done my little bit, too. I fought in the Egyptian war in 1882 with the Highland Light Infantry."

"Oh, you are English then?" remarked the court.

"I am not," said Pat.

He was discharged upon promise that he would go home without making a single stop.

HUNDREDS JOIN LAY ORDER.

Preparations are being made at Mt. St. Sepulchre, Brookland, today, for the reception of several hundred members of the Third Order of St. Francis, who will go on a pilgrimage to the shrine from Baltimore tomorrow.

DEFENSE LEAGUERS IN ELEVEN DIVISIONS

Home Auxiliary to Police Department Maps Work.

FOUR MAJOR HEADQUARTERS

Mounted Constabulary, Rifle, Auto, and Motor Boat Commands.

Rapid progress in the organization of the Home Defense League is being made under direction of William Phelps, Jr., superintendent, and O'Dell Smith and William John Eynon, deputy superintendents. The league is to be an auxiliary to the Police Department.

There will be eleven precinct divisions, each commanded by a captain and four headquarters divisions, consisting of mounted constabulary, riflemen, automobilists, and motor boat operators, under command of a commander, colonel, commander, and commander.

Each captain of a precinct division will be under the supervision of the police captain of the precinct. Commanding officers of the headquarters divisions will be under the supervision of the police inspectors.

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Pershing a Man of Heroic Mold

Soldier, Diplomat, and Student, Commander of
America's First Overseas Contingent, Has
Felt Deep Griefs and Won Triumphs.

Soldier, diplomat, and student—that is "Black Jack" Pershing, the army's man of sorrows and triumphs, who has been given the honor of leading America's first troops to the battlefields of France.

He has drained the cup of life's miseries to its bitterest dregs, and he has figured as a national hero a dozen times.

Physically he is a tall, grim, gaunt man, upon whom almost the weight of war nor the laurels of victory have left any outward sign.

Native of Missouri.

John Joseph Pershing was born in Linn county, Missouri, September 13, 1859. He took his A. B. at the Kirksville Normal School in 1880. Two years later he entered West Point, and was graduated in 1885. Since that time he has served continuously in the army.

As a second lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry he was sent immediately into Mexico to trail down the Indian outlaw Geronimo in much the same territory as that into which thirty years later he was sent after the greater outlaw, Villa.

For ten years, then, Pershing rode hard and soldiered much, chasing "Gor Lo" all over the Southwest.

He didn't win a promotion in seven years, but he did win the highest praise from General Miles, and he showed the stuff that was to win for him in later years the highest military honors that a nation can confer.

On one occasion he marched his troop with a pack train 140 miles in forty-six hours.

"But he brought in every man and animal in good condition."

Wins First Promotion.

His first jump came in 1893, when he was given his first lieutenantcy and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, the crack colored regiment which afterward won fame at San Juan. Because of this appointment, people began calling him "Black Jack," and the sobriquet has stuck to him through all the years.

Then he was appointed military instructor at the University of Nebraska, and just to prove that he was really from Missouri and just had to show his degree before he left in 1894 to rejoin his regiment.

After two years of intensive work with the Tenth Cavalry, he was appointed instructor at West Point and for a little while he taught strategy.

But he didn't last long as a teacher. As soon as the war with Spain broke out, he was called for active service, and was sent to Cuba with the crack negro cavalry.

Gains Fresh Glory.

There he covered himself with fresh glory.

"The bravest and coolest man under fire I ever saw," was the way his colored referent said of him.

At the battle of El Caney, he won his captaincy by signal gallantry in action.

From Cuba he came to Washington and organized the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. After that he went to the Philippines as a major and assistant adjutant general of volunteers.

He was given 2,200 men, a free rein, and the pleasant task of subjugating the few hundreds of thousands of indolent natives of the island.

He was something like the preacher who trusted in prayer when his horse ran away—until the traces broke. He preached a sermon, preached an armistice version of the Koran, and won such confidence from all but two of the tribes of our little brown brothers that they got together and made him a datus.

Tactics Less Mild.

Then he went out and won the confidence of the recalcitrant two tribes—by slightly different tactics, however.